

THE TIMES-DISPATCH

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MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1907.

Going Out of Town?

Subscribers who leave the city temporarily should have The Times-Dispatch mailed them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

You can keep fully informed about Richmond affairs only through The Times-Dispatch.

Before leaving mail or phone your address to this office. Phone 4011, City Circulation Department.

Idleness alone is without hope. You will by degrees learn to work at almost all things. There is endless hope in work.

CHILDREN AND CRIME.

Over half of the criminal inmates of prisons and institutions are from the youth of the nation, landed there, for the most part, through want of proper attention during the impressionable years of childhood. From one-fifth to one-fourth of all arrests in cities (excluding common drunks and disorderlies) are among boys under seventeen years of age. We take these facts from a pamphlet published by the Juvenile Improvement Association of Denver. They are appalling facts. It is because of them, largely, that the movement for juvenile courts is gathering headway in many cities all over the country. The juvenile court is winning its way on its merits. It has shown its strength as a preventive of conditions which turn children into criminals, and every one knows that it is far better to prevent crime than to punish it, and infinitely sounder from the standpoint of economics.

"If children are not brought up well," said President Roosevelt to a Colorado audience, "they are not merely a curse to themselves and their parents, but they mean the ruin of the State."

It was in Colorado that the State first took a prominent part in the upbringing of the young upon whom its future rests, in Denver and in the court of Judge Ben Lindsey. It paid, handsomely. In three years, the cost of detecting and convicting criminals in Denver was \$1,020,000. In three years, under the juvenile court system, the saving to the people in actual hard cash was over \$250,000. The saving of pain and misery, the gain in social and economic health, cannot be estimated. Here is what the sponsors of that court give as the necessary parts of a good juvenile law:

"A law holding parents and others responsible for delinquency and dependency of children, as such laws now exist in Colorado; a wise child labor law; a good compulsory school law; a detention school in cities in place of the jail; the enforcement of all laws relating to children in one court, before one judge, and a corps of paid and efficient workers who are sincere and earnest in their work."

The workers referred to are the probation officers who exercise a general supervision over children who have come before the court. In the children's own homes. The court thus has a double aim: at character-building in dealing with the child, and at home-building in dealing with the parent.

"The whole spirit and purpose of the law," says the published pamphlet, "is to help and assist the child in the home, where it needs assistance, and to compel the parents to perform their duty where they are neglecting their child." This latter is a strong feature of the Colorado law—"holding parents and others responsible for the delinquency and dependency of children." A parent is compelled, under the law, to guard his child from evil influences. Thus, if a child merely enters or visits certain places, no matter how innocent its motive may be, any person who directed the child to go to such a place, as on an errand or to deliver a message, is held as contributing to its delinquency, and is liable to punishment.

Because the juvenile court acts not merely upon the delinquent child, but also upon those who permit or encourage such delinquency, it attains ends and accomplishes results wholly out of the reach of the ordinary court. It saves children who would otherwise not be saved. This is no theorizing. It has done this, effectively and beyond any gainsaying, for the children of Denver, and it stands ready to do as much for the children of Richmond.

The Colorado law may not be well adapted in all respects to Virginia,

but our own law needs revision. There should be a juvenile court in every large city, and we sincerely hope that the next General Assembly will create them by enactment.

LIGHTNING STATISTICS.

There are men and women in the world who stand in mortal terror of lightning, and when an electrical storm is raging are in an agony of fear. We once knew a sensible woman who was thus afflicted, and whenever she saw a storm approaching would call her children into the house and make them sit with her in a darkened chamber until the skies cleared. For the comfort of all persons similarly afflicted let us say that statistics recently compiled show that the danger of being struck by lightning is very slight—nothing like so great as being struck by a street car in a crowded city.

According to the researches of the Federal Weather Bureau, says the Philadelphia Ledger, an average of five deaths from lightning for each 10,000 square miles of territory prevails over the zone in which Pennsylvania is situated. The records of the bureau show that the proportion of deaths by lightning to the total population of the country is about five per million.

The Weather Bureau's chart shows that in Florida, the lower edge of Georgia and the southeastern corner of Alabama thunderstorms are more frequent than in any other portion of the United States. Here the average is forty-five a year. From the Virginia capes to Connecticut the yearly average is twenty-five. The Pacific slope is the ideal region for persons whose happiness is spoiled by an occasional lightning flash. In that region thunderstorms are scarcely known.

Statistics collected in Schleswig-Holstein show that in the decade from 1871 to 1883 the annual average of destructive lightning strokes per million of buildings was 163 for slate or metal and 566 for wooden roofs. The American statistics also show that wooden roofs are struck by lightning more frequently than those constructed of slate or metal. Buildings erected on certain soils seem to be peculiarly exposed to lightning. The danger is declared in the German investigations to be greater on clay or sand than on chalk or marl. The American investigations indicate that churches and schools are safer than dwellings, stores and office buildings. Houses on hill slopes are not as safe as those on level ground. The statement is made that as lightning falls upon trees, rocks and buildings indiscriminately it makes little difference sometimes whether trees are higher than the adjoining buildings. The relative liability of different species of trees to be struck by lightning has been investigated in several countries. It seems that the oak is exposed to far greater danger from thunderstorms than any other forest trees.

All trees are more or less attractive, especially an isolated tree in a field or park. For years we kept a mental record of casualties from lightning and found that more persons were struck while taking shelter under trees than in any other situation. Better take the storm in the open than take the risk under a tree. It is also well to avoid sitting in a draught in the house while an electrical storm is doing business. But in any event, the man who is as safe from other dangers as he is from the thunderbolt need not incur the expense of taking out an accident policy.

LAWLESSNESS AND ITS EFFECTS.

A Norfolk correspondent quotes a prominent citizen of Accomac county as having reported to Governor Swanson and the military authorities that the racial troubles on the Eastern Shore are now caused largely by the irresponsible whites who have in many instances sent "move out" orders to unoffending blacks.

That is the inevitable aftermath of the riot. Whenever there is an open outbreak in any community, no matter how great the provocation, the lawless element is sure to rally and will continue in evidence, long after the occasion has passed. That is why lynching and all forms of public lawlessness are always to be avoided if possible. The law of the land has no inherent strength, no power of self-enforcement.

Nothing sustains the law but public sentiment. When that prop is withdrawn, the law falls to the ground. There is a lawless spirit in every community, and as soon as the sustaining force of the law is relaxed, it breaks out, as does a smoldering flame, when outward pressure is removed.

Mark it when you may, a lynching, or a riot is sure to be followed by other disorders for weeks and months, and sometimes for years to come. It was fully three years before the city of Danville fully recovered from the effects of the riot of 1883—before lawlessness was suppressed and order fully restored. Onancock affords another impressive illustration.

A CONFESSION.

The Charlotte Observer is authority for the statement that all men sympathize with a culprit who is a fugitive from justice and hope that he will escape. We find much comfort in the Observer's assurance. We never read of a defaulter, for example, who runs away that we do not sympathize with him while he runs, and when we hear that a prisoner has been detected, just as his well laid plans for escape are maturing, we invariably have a sneaky feeling of regret that his plan failed.

We have never confessed to this weakness until now, for we had supposed that it was a sort of latent criminal instinct, which no thoroughly honest man could have. It is comforting, we repeat, to be assured by the Observer that the instinct is psychological and not criminal, and that it is common to the human race.

For the benefit of inquisitive contemporaries, we herewith explain that

while the celebrated Old Virginia August occasionally showers, the dog is in a remarkably mild, docile and affectionate way, and purely to set in relief her balmy and breezy days of unclouded sunshine.

"Mr. Carothers," says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal of "a big official on the Baltimore and Ohio road," "was formerly Miss Leland, of Lewiston." This would seem to establish the identity referred to as the most remarkable tomboy on record.

"By the way," asks the Boston Herald, "what is the Democratic standpoint?" Well, Lincoln, Neb., is usually considered the Democratic grandstandpoint.

John Temple Graves should certainly be asked to attend the National Waterways Convention next October. Who knows more about waterways than the colonel?

Chicago now quotes its population at 2,367,000, but it goes without saying that there is a liberal discount for those who insist.

"The country is not going to the dogs," says the Springfield (Ill.) Republic. Why should it? It is so much sinner for the dogs to go to the country.

Not every city can put through a successful Old Home Week, which happens to have a few old homes.

Borrowed Jingles.

THE EGYPTIAN PLAGIARIST. (It has been discovered that Ramees II did not build the monuments he is credited, but carved his name on buildings erected 1,000 years before his birth.)

Ramees the Second has always been reckoned the Heaviest Noise of his time. His building officials have copied his initials on many a temple sublime.

On buildings which his henchmen, John Hancock and the Marquis de Lafayette, inspired the dedication that half the construction of ruins was Pharaoh's alone.

But now comes a scholar who raises a holler, and rakes in the muck of the Nile. And proves the old adage a remarkable roller, a faker of boldness and guile; whose stunt was removing the signatures proving who builded each wonder of stone.

And—said to declare it—he cheated posterity, filling the blank with his own blazon old Pharaoh's name through the land.

Where the palace and pyramid loomed amid palm trees and sycamores and sand. We copper his glories—"Tut! tut! tut! honor!" we quote from the Mautian's rhyme.

And our reverence decreases for Mr. Ramees—the Montreal Star of his time!

—Cleveland Leader.

MERELY JOKING.

Slavery. "Jones is a slave of fashion." "I hadn't noticed that he was a very swell dresser."

"He isn't. But he has to work overtime to keep his wife supplied with frocks."—Cleveland Leader.

Business and Science. "Have you succeeded in demonstrating that astronomical theory of yours?"

"Certainly not," answered the eminent scientist. "As soon as an astronomical theory becomes thoroughly demonstrated, it loses half its value as a basis for magazine articles."—Washington Star.

Ugly Appendages. "Hear! Woodby got his coat-of-arms yet? He said he was going to look up his ancestry the first chance he got, and—"

"Well, I believe he got a chance to look up his family tree, but he saw some things hanging to the branches that discouraged further research."—Catholic Standard and Times.

An Effort to Enlighten. "Father," said little Rollo, "what is an epitaph?"

"An epitaph," was the answer, "is any sentence of less than thirty words spoken by a man of oratorical prominence."—Washington Star.

Precedious Cutler. "Say, 'B'—that of yours seems to be a bright one. Hell out out a name for himself some day."

"Ponkey (angrily)—He's done it already—on our newly patented back fence."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

All For a Dollar. A man and his horse by a person were tied. A man and his horse by a person were tied. A man and his horse by a person were tied.

ANSWERING OURS OF RECENT DATE.

"A BARD in the Atlanta Georgian rhymes 'Auntie' with 'haunt her.' Only an established poet like George M. Cohan can afford to take long chances like that," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The esteemed T.-D. does not understand that in Atlanta "haunt her" is "hant' er."—Washington Herald.

But who good does that do? It is also that way in Atlanta?—Indianapolis News.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: "Richmond is not new." Nor highly polished.—Charleston News and Courier.

"Cortez you are writing a life of the late McKelvey—our President, we believe," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch. "For whom he never suggested any campaign money out of the trusts." No, for as long as Mark Hanna lived he attended to that.—Augusta Herald.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch evaporates the sentiment that they made a mistake who did not buy their season's kerosene last week.—Newburyport (Mass.) News.

Recently the News and Courier, wishing to lighten the labors of paragraphers, asked the suggestive question, believing that a kind of man could squeeze a paragraph out in answer to it: "Why is no place like Charleston?" The Richmond Times-Dispatch took that hint and says that the News and Courier is "apparently blind to the fact one horrible example is enough for an intelligent nation."—Charleston News and Courier.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The first street to be lighted by gas was Dill Mall. This was in January, 1807.

A new washboard has a sectional lid which greatly facilitates the laundry work. Needle-makers and file-gutters seem to be the occupations most susceptible to the ravages of consumption.

The work of erecting the superstructure of the Manhattan Bridge across the East River has been begun.

The ranks of the miners and charcoal burners are lessened by consumption than any other occupation.

Crown Prince Gustavus of Sweden recently cut off his private stables to correct a deficit of 125,000 in his budget.

The London Tatler wants to know who is to look after the British West India, and what is to become of them if the whole American fleet is sent to the Pacific.

Horatio W. Seymour, formerly editor-in-chief of the Chicago Chronicle, has assumed charge of the St. Louis Post Dispatch in the same capacity.

J. W. Beers, of West View, Pa., is said to have one of the most valuable shorthand libraries in the world. It includes practically all the systems invented since the year 1700.

The average life of an American ship is only eighteen years, while that of a British vessel is twenty-six years. The Scandinavian average is the best. It is thirty years.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

MISS FRIDIA QUARLES is entertaining a merry house party at her home in Ashland and a merry house party. She has as her guests Misses Ruth Harrison and Vida Chalkley, of Richmond; Ruth Hudson, of Luray, Va.; Liddle Scott, of Charlottesville, N. C.; and Gertrude Quarles, of Gordonsville, Va.; Messrs. Harvey Cowdell, of Cumberland, Md.; Walter Handy, of Washington, D. C.; and William Broadus, of Richmond.

Anthony—Sigmund.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. Thomas G. Anthony to Miss Ernestine Sigmund, of East Bank, W. Va., on August 21st.

Mr. Thomas G. Anthony, formerly employed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anthony, of No. 1125 West Avenue.

Engagement Announced.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Arrighi to Mr. Silvio Francioni took place at the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The bride came in with her brother, Mr. Louis Arrighi, and was met by the groom at the altar. She wore a handsome gown of white crepe de Chine with white tulle, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The sister of the bride, Miss Jennie Arrighi, was maid of honor. She was gowned in corn-colored silk, and carried white and orange-colored ribbons.

Little Misses Rosa Marchetti and Lena Della Lucas, the flower girls, were in white, and had baskets of white roses. Mrs. Arrighi, the groom's mother, was gowned in black net over black tulle.

After the ceremony a reception was given at Masonic Temple and a wedding supper was served. When Mr. and Mrs. Francioni return from a trip North and to Hot Springs, they will reside at No. 1507 East Main Street.

Excursion Postponed.

On account of delay in completing the base and pedestal of the John Smith statue at Jamestown Island, the excursion scheduled to be given on September 11th has been postponed.

Lawn Party.

A lawn party will be given in the home of Mrs. W. C. M. Spier, of Third Avenue, at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday, from 7 to 11 o'clock. The entertainment is for the benefit of Northside Baptist Church.

Music, recitations and a cordial welcome promise much pleasure to all attending.

Personal Mention.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Spier, of Clifton Forge, spent a few days in Richmond sightseeing. They were returning home after a ten days' trip, which included Washington and the Jamestown Exposition.

Miss E. C. Cobb, Southern manager, and T. J. McLaughlin, Southern representative of the International Time Recording Company, were spending a few days in Richmond, on their way to the Jamestown Exposition.

Mrs. J. Taylor Elyson spent a few days of last week in New York City, on a business trip.

Misses Emma and Beesie Giles, two popular sisters of the Fortnightly Woman's Club, of Roanoke, Va., accompanied by their cousin, Miss Olive Christman, of Norfolk, were spending a few days in Richmond, on their way to the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Spier, of Park Avenue, returned to New York City after a trip of ten days at the Jamestown Exposition.

Miss Ruby Tucker, from Richmond, is spending a pleasant time with her parents at Drake's Branch, Va.

Miss Katherine Powers is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. T. Persinger, at Williamsburg, Va.

Misses Alice Atkinson and Rosa Doherty have returned from a trip to the Jamestown Exposition and Ocean View.

A delightful tallyho party was given at the home of Mrs. W. C. M. Spier, of Third Avenue, at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday, from 7 to 11 o'clock. The entertainment is for the benefit of Northside Baptist Church.

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BRING PINKERTON'S BODY TO AMERICA

Robert and William A. Pinkerton Had Managed Agency Since Boys.

SUCCEEDED THEIR FATHER

Allan Pinkerton Was Noted Secret Service Agent During Civil War.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The body of Robert A. Pinkerton, the famous detective who died at sea last Monday, will be shipped to America Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., of the North German-Lloyd line.

Pinkerton sailed from here on August 5th, broken in health from overwork. He believed his stomach and liver were affected, and it was his intention to take the water at Bad-Nauheim, Germany. Florence J. Sullivan, of Tammany Hall, was his traveling companion.

The news of Mr. Pinkerton's death was received at his office, at No. 57 Broadway, early yesterday morning in a cable dispatch from Sullivan. The information was meagre. It said that the detective had dropped dead while walking on deck. Word was telegraphed to William A. Pinkerton at Saratoga, and he directed that his brother's body be sent to New York.

Genius as a Sleuth.

Robert Pinkerton, the younger of the two sons of Allan Pinkerton, to whom that famous secret service worker of Civil War days handed down Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, was the genius of the business. He was possessed of remarkable executive capacity and business acumen. While others in the service of his family were in the public eye in connection with the capture of criminals and their prosecution, his was the mind in the office that directed what they did and made their efforts successful.

Allan Pinkerton, the founder of the agency which has carried his name to the ends of the world, opened his first office in Chicago immediately after the Civil War. He had been Abraham Lincoln's chief of secret service, and the record of his exploits in the sixties is a thrilling story. William A. Pinkerton was old enough to be an assistant to his father during the war. Robert was then only a boy of thirteen and a student in Notre Dame University, North Bend, Ind. He was born at Dundee, Ill., in 1848.

It was in 1878 that Allan Pinkerton decided to establish his agency in this part of the country, and he sent Robert to this city to open an office. That office was the son's magnet for nearly twenty-six years. In all of those years he never failed to go to work three days, and then illness prevented him. Three years ago he took his first vacation, when he went abroad with his brother. Physically he was then in the same broken down condition as he was when he sailed last week.

The father of Robert and William Pinkerton died in 1884. It was then that Robert, who came to this country without a shilling to his name. He left his boys a fortune and with the agency developed as far as he imagined it could ever go. He never dreamed that the present scope of the business was possible.

Guarded the Race Tracks.

As "Bob" and "Bill," the two Pinkerton boys were known in their early days in Chicago, and so they have always been known in the country. "Bob" Pinkerton was a familiar figure on every race course around New York. It was he who demonstrated to the jockey clubs the necessity of the police system in vogue to-day. There are few tracks in the country not under "Pinkerton" rule.

This Pinkerton police system was started for the purpose of protecting the patrons of racing from pickpockets and other crooks. It began with Pinkerton men in uniforms, but in a few years "Bob" Pinkerton made the jockey clubs see the necessity of adding detectives to the force, who could keep an eye on riders and trainers and the betting ring. This espionage has resulted in keeping many a jockey and trainer straight, and in ruling off the turf those who found it more remunerative to run crooked races than straight ones.

Such work as his agency did under his direction on the race courses naturally made enemies, and perhaps a score of times "Bob" Pinkerton was marked for slaughter. He never received so much as a scratch, but he had ruled off the turf fired a shot at him from the grandstand at Sheepshead Bay. He missed his head by an inch and scratched the scalp of a friend, who was standing next to him watching the finish of a race.

Pinkerton aided personally in running down the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania. It was he who made the contract to send the Pinkertons to the Homestead strike. He was the one who, in the face of the force, C. Prick asked him for the force, which the strikers nearly annihilated.

Organized Bank Protection.

It was "Bob" Pinkerton, who conceived the idea of getting the banks of the country together in a protective alliance against thieves. In a couple of years the American Bankers' Association was formed, and to-day it is a daring crook who will lay a hand on the property of any bank. It was playing the association's sign. It was only a year that the proceeds of two bank burglaries were returned, the thieves not discovering until after the crimes were committed that the banks they had robbed were members of the association. One thief wrote, in returning the money, "I stole your customers' cash, see it."

Where your customers can see it, the crooks fight shy of the American Bankers' Association because they know that the Pinkertons will follow a thief to the ends of the world and spend as much money to get him as they will to get the amount was \$1,000,000.

The jewelers of the country have two organizations similar to the American Bankers' Association—the Jewelers' Protective Alliance and the Jewelers' Security Union. "Bob" Pinkerton created both, and the jewelers work on the same principle as the bankers—suppressing by fear those who would prey on them.

While Chicago is spoken of among the Pinkertons as the head office, the building at No. 57 Broadway has really been the headquarters for ten years. The Pinkerton family was supreme in the East and "Bill" Pinkerton in the West. William Pinkerton came to New York a couple of weeks ago to assume charge in his brother's absence, and was on account of the agency's race-

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

No. 1287.
Fair Rosalind.
ANONYMOUS.
Fair